Latrobe Valley Naturalist

January - February 2018 Issue No. 594

Print ISSN 2208-4363
Online ISSN 2208-4371



Golden Heath *Styphelia adscendens* seen during the excursion to Providence Ponds Flora and Fauna Reserve in August (Photo: Tamara Leitch).

Office bearers

President: David Stickney
Secretary: Wendy Savage
Treasurer: David Mules
Publicity Officer: Alix Williams
Magazine editor: Tamara Leitch
Conservation Coordinator: Jackie Tims
Archivist: Marja Bouman
Webmaster: John Sunderland

Contact

The Secretary
Latrobe Valley Field Naturalists Club Inc.
P.O. Box 1205
Morwell VIC 3840
info@lvfieldnats.org
0428 422 461

Website

lvfieldnats.org

General meetings

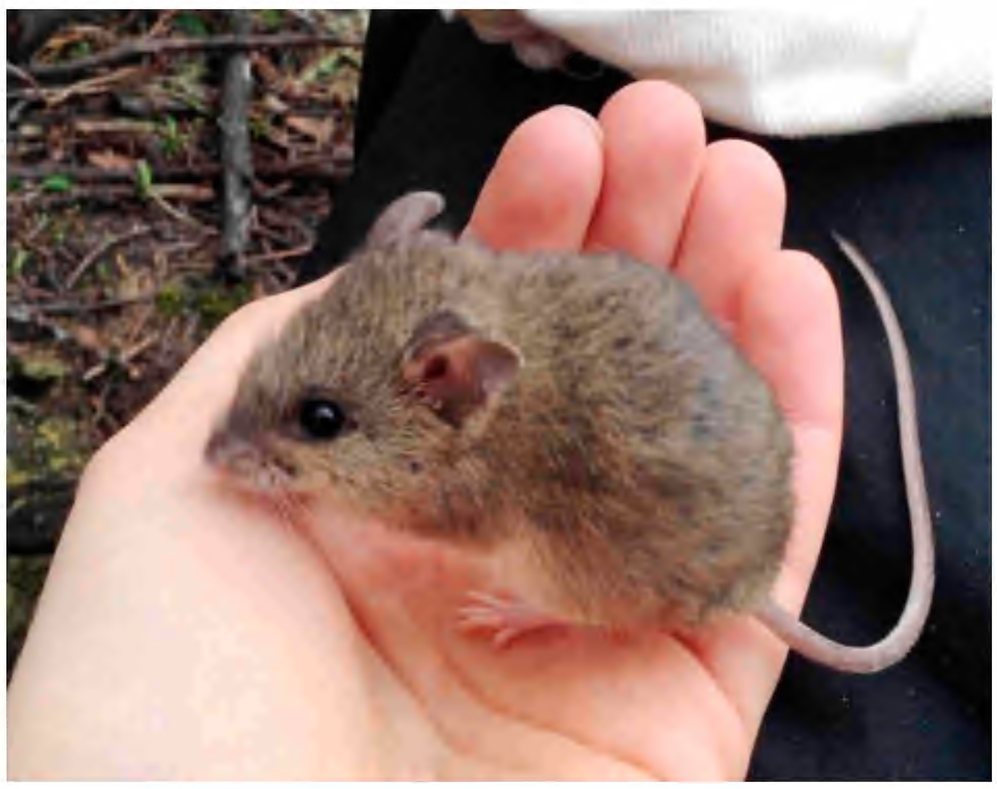
Held at 7:30 pm on the fourth Friday of each month at the Newborough Uniting Church, Old Sale Road Newborough VIC 3825

Upcoming events

February general meeting: Friday 23 February
Wetlands & Rivers in the Corner Inlet catchment – Matt Bowler
Excursion: Saturday 24 February – Corner Inlet. Details TBC.
Club Summer Camp: 2-6 February at Mount Buffalo
Botany Group: Saturday 10 February – Mount Buffalo plants. Details TBC.
Bird Group: Tuesday 13 February – Moe WWTP and Lake Narracan. Meet at Moe WWTP by 8.30am.
Bird Group: Tuesday 6 March – Wirilda Park. Meet at Wirilda Park 8.30am.
Bird Group: Thursday 15 March – EA Wetland survey. Meet at Morwell Bridge gate by 8.30am. Please confirm attendance beforehand with Alix on 5127 3393 or alixw@spin.net.au
March general meeting and AGM: Friday 23 March
Ants are everywhere – Peter Muller
Excursion: Saturday 24 March – Ants in Morwell NP. Details TBC.

The New Holland Mouse – Phoebe Burns

Our speaker at the August meeting was Phoebe Burns who gave us an interesting presentation on the New Holland Mouse. Phoebe's Masters thesis was on the Smoky Mouse *Pseudomys fumeus,* an endangered species formerly found in the Gippsland region and still occurring in the Grampians. The New Holland Mouse *P. novaehollandiae* is the subject of her current study towards a PhD.



New Holland Mouse (photo: Phoebe Burns)

The genus *Pseudomys* contains 24 species, all endemic to Australia, including the Smoky Mouse, the Delicate Mouse *P. delicatulus*, the Heath Mouse *P. shortridgei* and the New Holland Mouse.

The New Holland Mouse was first discovered near Sydney in the 1880s and has since been found to range from Queensland to Tasmania. The Tasmanian population is believed to be extinct, none having been recorded in the last 14 years. It was first found in Victoria at Tyabb in 1970 and ranged from Anglesea to the Gippsland Lakes, but there has been a gradual decline and it has disappeared from many of the western areas. At Wilsons Promontory there was a healthy population in the 1990s, which has declined, but they are still found at two sites. There are still healthy populations at Providence Ponds, Dutson Downs and the Gippsland Lakes.

The New Holland Mouse is a small species, about the size of a House Mouse *Mus musculus*. It is mainly nocturnal and lives in communal burrows, usually in deep, sandy soils. It is omnivorous, eating plant material and small invertebrates.

Looking into the causes of decline, Phoebe described several possible factors. Drought may have had a significant effect because many of the declines took place through the 1990s when we had an extended period of drought. Habitat loss is another possible cause, with the encroachment of Coast Tea-tree a problem, especially at 'The Prom'. Rabbit baiting, often with poisoned oats, has the potential to also affect the mice. Disease is another, but less well-known, possibility.

Phoebe then discussed the difficulty of detecting the presence of these mice. Two main techniques used are baited Elliott traps and camera traps. Elliott traps need to be set for about 20 days to be sure of detecting mice in low-density populations. Cameras give equivalent results in half the time. Factors affecting their detectability are the season (better results in autumn and spring), breeding activity and even the phase of the moon (more detected when the moon is new).



House Mouse (left) and New Holland Mouse (right). Photos: Phoebe Burns

The use of automatic cameras set up in front of bait holders is the most effective, but does depend on the observer's ability to recognise the species in photographs. House mice are commonly encountered in the same areas and separation of the two species is vital. The New Holland Mouse (pictured on the right) has white ventral fur and white feet, sandy-coloured dorsal fur with dark guard hairs, a bicoloured tail (white underside), a stockier build, a snub nose and often a distinct eye-ring. The House Mouse (on the left) has solid brown dorsal fur, darker feet, a uniformly dark tail, a more slender build, a pointed nose and the body tapering towards the head. During the presentation, we were put through an identification test with very mixed results. It is not an easy skill to acquire. Even Phoebe's supervisor, who has a lot of experience with small rodents, did badly in the test.

Further surveys to better determine the current range of the mice are planned, and genetic studies are proposed to establish whether different populations are related. Phoebe is also investigating the possibility of reintroducing the mice to areas from which they have disappeared.

New Holland and House mice are not the only visitors to the camera traps. Phoebe showed us some of the other animals caught by the camera, which included a brushtail possum, a ringtail possum, a hog deer, near-albino wombats, an echidna, a pygmy possum and a bandicoot.

Phoebe is to be congratulated on her devotion to the conservation of one of the smaller native Australian mammals.

Ken Harris

Excursion to Providence Ponds Flora & Fauna Reserve 24.08.2017

Providence Ponds was selected for our excursion venue to tie in with a talk by Phoebe Burns on the New Holland Mouse the previous evening, as this is one of her study sites where many mice are found. Phoebe could not lead us, but we were keen to go anyway as no one could recall a Club excursion there before and most people had never stopped to explore this reserve, which is clearly marked on the Princes Highway 18 km east of Stratford. The day was sunny and pleasant, a welcome change from recent conditions.

Phoebe provided us with a useful map showing the tracks through the reserve and the sites and dates where New Holland Mice had been found. As the mice are nocturnal, we didn't try to look for them. We just enjoyed exploring the area looking at birds and plants. The reserve is over 2400 ha and is dissected by the Princes Highway. It is flat and sandy, and the ponds are a chain of sedge wetlands. Those we saw in our meander around the section south of the highway were dry.

First we passed through a long section of eucalypts with an understory of thick bracken. The eucalypts were entirely *Eucalyptus consideniana,* known as Prickly Stringybark or Yertchuk.



Sedge wetland at Providence Ponds (Photo: Tamara Leitch)

Occasional plants of *Acacia oxycedrus, Banksia marginata* and Blackwood were in between. Our first stop was good for birds, but there were very few little ground plants to be seen, except a patch of *Pterostylis nutans* with one flower.

As we drove further the bracken cover thinned and there were green clumps of *Lomandra* and *Lepidosperma*. One stop produced few birds but an abundance of plants. We had *Bossiaea cinerea* just starting to flower, and *Brachyloma daphnoides, Epacris impressa, Hibbertia fasciculata* var. *procumbens* and *H. virgata* to name a few. The sprays of pink buds on the many *Leucopogon ericoides* plants along the track were bright and pretty. A lovely, red-flowering correa was found at one spot – instead of *Correa reflexa* var. *cardinalis*, it is now called *Correa reflexa* var. *speciosa.* At our lunch spot we saw our only *Hardenbergia violacea* for the day, its purple flowers looking lovely.



Woodland with *Lomandra* understorey (Photo: Tamara Leitch)

It was interesting to see changes in the plant communities as we went along. Some areas were carpeted with clumps of *Lomandra* as far as the eye could see, then these would be replaced by *Gahnia radula.* Presumably, changes in soil type were the reason. It was wonderful to see so many Saw Banksias *Banksia serrata* and such large, old trees in some places. A few spots had thickets of them in all sizes and ages, and very healthy specimens too.

We had a good day identifying eucalypts, finding the book produced by Jenny Wolswinkel 'Eucalypts of the Strzelecki Ranges and Gippsland Plains – an Identification Kit' very useful. Having only 33 species to choose from, and a simple and effective key that quickly sent you to a full page of excellent photographs of the bark, leaves, fruits and buds, made the often daunting task seem positively simple! It seemed that we went through forests of single species. The Yertchuk gave way to Red Box *E. polyanthemos*, then Forest Red Gum *E. tereticornis* ssp. *mediana.* One tree that appeared to be a Messmate was examined more closely as it was not on the Flora of Victoria list for Providence Ponds. It was the closely related White Stringybark *E. globoidea,* which has a smaller oblique leaf, small buds and round juvenile leaves. But But *E. bridgesiana* and Yellow Box *E. melliodora* were also found.

I wasn't paying attention to birds, but when we drove along a track bordering farmland we all stopped to watch a group of about 25 White-winged Choughs very busily feeding on the ground or flying up into the trees as they moved along.

The plant of the day was spotted by Tamara right beside our cars on the track edge; it was Golden Heath *Styphelia adscendens*. A low-growing shrub with narrow, pointed leaves, it was covered in creamy flowers with curled-back fluffy petals and very long, cream stamens tipped with brown anthers. It was very pretty. It is mainly found in far west Victoria with a few locations in East Gippsland, one of them being Providence Ponds.

Despite the very long drive there and back, it was well worth visiting this reserve, and escaping our wintry weather to enjoy a day in warm East Gippsland.

Wendy Savage



Common Correa var. *speciosa*
(Photo: Tamara Leitch)

**A plant list for this excursion is available in Appendix I of this Naturalist*

A Buzz from Aussie Bees – A Journey of Discovery

Linda Rogan, who describes herself as a citizen scientist, was the speaker on the subject of native bees at our September meeting. She is a member of the Entomological Society of Victoria with a particular interest in native bees, and has edited the *Victorian Entomologist* since 2010. Linda's presentation used superb photographs and video clips to depict the roosting, feeding, nesting and mating habits of our bees, drawing on observations in her own garden in Briar Hill and nearby reserves over the past nine or so years. It was an object lesson in just how much we can learn about natural history without needing to travel far from home, even though she and her husband Peter have also travelled widely for field and photographic work on bees.



Cassinia covered in roosting *Homalictus punctatus* (Photo: Linda Rogan)

Linda began by explaining that her journey started in 2008 when, during a bushwalk in Browns Reserve in Greensborough, she observed many winged insects roosting on a small Cassinia bush – they turned out to be male *Homalictus punctatus* bees after identification by Ken Walker of Museum Victoria. It was not until 2016-2017 that she found a smaller group roosting on Casuarina needles in her own garden; females of the species had turned up on Spur Velleia *Velleia paradoxa* in 2014. About that time, the Rogans decided to transform their semi-indigenous garden into a pollinator garden to attract more native bees and other insects. This experiment was highly successful, and Linda gave us many examples of insect/plant associations, including:

- A *Trichocolletes* bee species attracted by a *Eutaxia diffusa*
- A 5 mm long *Exoneura* sp. on an *Angophora hispida* sapling

Burgan *Kunzea* sp. shrubs have been the most attractive plants for pollinators in Linda's garden, including a small masked bee *Hylaeus ofarrelli,* a striped *Lasioglossum bicingulatum* female (males were also later found roosting on a Cherry Ballart in Browns Reserve) and *Euryglossa adelaidae.* These shrubs also attracted a native bee, a native fly and a native wasp, all with similar markings,



Female *Amegilla asserta* (Photo: Linda Rogan)

the bee and the fly apparently mimicking the wasp. Linda commented that one of the best things about finding mating bees is knowing that you have both sexes. Males and females can be very similar, but are sometimes quite different. Males typically have longer antennae than the females, but there are exceptions. For one of the few bees with a common name, the Blue-banded Bees (*Amegilla* spp), the face mask can be used to identify the sex.

Bees, wasps and ants belong to the very large insect order Hymenoptera, having four transparent wings. The question of the difference between bees and wasps came up, with Linda noting that some bees may inexplicably imitate wasps down to colouring that makes their wings appear to be folded as wasps' wings are. Bees eat only pollen and nectar, whereas wasps are meat eaters, at least in part. Size is not a useful distinguishing characteristic between bees and wasps.

Linda next explained that she and Peter set up bee posts in their garden in the form of old Red Gum posts with holes from 3 – 8 mm diameter drilled into them. A number of small resin bee species have been attracted to them; these bees carry resin to use in building brood cells. Resin bees, along with leaf-cutting bees, are all *Megachile* species. A single *Exoneura* species was also seen investigating the post holes; *Exoneura* females form small social colonies, usually in dry twigs and reeds, in which they cooperatively care for the developing larvae and take turns guarding their nest cavity entrances from predatory wasps with their flat tails.

A video was shown of one of many disputes over ownership of a post hole. Many wasps hang around the posts, and some are predators of the young of Megachilid bees, laying their eggs in the bee brood cell where the wasp hatches and eats the food of the larval bee and sometimes the larva itself. The largest resin bee found in the posts is *Megachile lucidiventris,* 15 mm long.

In the next part of her talk, Linda moved on to Karingal Creek in Eltham, a good spot for finding roosting bees. The green and gold *Lipotriches australica,* frequently seen, uses buzz-pollination – Linda observed a female bee buzz-pollinating a native lily. The attractive but deadly Neon Cuckoo Bee, as its common name suggests, deposits its eggs in the nests of closely related *Amegilla* species. *Amegilla* bees were found foraging and roosting along the creek, as in the Rogans' garden. *Amegilla* bees nest in dirt banks and mud brick walls in Queensland, but Linda has not yet seen them nesting in Victoria.

Linda concluded her fascinating talk with a very recent observation. A new plant in her garden, *Goodia lotifolia,* has already attracted two different bee species. By way of summary, 29 bee species



Male *Megachile ferox* (Photo: Linda Rogan)

have now been photographed in Linda's garden, and she is very much looking forward to our 2017 spring season for more delights! She encouraged us to investigate what's buzzing in our own gardens and neighbourhoods. For further information:

www.padil.gov.au – search under Image Libraries > Australian Pollinators
www.aussiebee.com.au – Australian Native Bee Research Centre website
www.bowerbird.com.au – to record sightings and get help with ID

Asked about her photographic equipment during question time, Linda explained that many of her images were shot using a DSLR with a 100 mm macro lens and a ring flash or, more recently, a mirrorless micro four-thirds camera with a macro lens.

Philip Rayment

Excursion to Mullungdung Flora & Fauna Reserve & State Forest 23.09.2017

Our intrepid leader, Ken Harris, had planned the trip, with valuable input from Ken Smith. The day turned out to be hot, with a maximum temperature of 31°C.

Most of our group of 15, which included the previous night's guest speaker, Linda Rogan, and her husband Peter, met at the Mechanics Institute in Gormandale. We set off through the green, rolling farmland, which gave way to bushland of Messmate *Eucalyptus obliqua* dotted with Grey Box *Eucalyptus bosistoana*, Narrow-leaf Peppermint *Eucalyptus radiata* and Mealy Stringybark *Eucalyptus cephalocarpa* with the occasional *Banksia marginata* and *serrata*, Cherry Ballart *Exocarpus cupressiformis*, and Scrub She-oak *Allocasuarina paludosa*. Hedge Wattle *Acacia paradoxa* in full bloom dominated the landscape with its bright golden, fluffy globes. Other wattles seen were Black Wattle *Acacia mearnsii*, Hop Wattle *Acacia stricta*, Prickly Moses *Acacia verticillata* and Spike Wattle *Acacia oxycedrus*.



Open forest along Goodwood Road (Photo: Tamara Leitch)

Travelling through the bush, it was obvious that some areas had been burnt in the past; one area in February 2008, another in 2011 and, at our last stop on Joyces Rd, a very recent small burn. En route, the occupants of the lead cars witnessed an adult Emu with two chicks run across the road. The azure, jewel-like plumage on the parent bird's neck was stunning.

At our first stop along Anzac Rd, we met up with the remainder of the group "The Birders" who had gone ahead earlier to hear and glimpse, amongst their finds for the day, White-winged Chough, Red and



Brown Beaks (Photo: Tamara Leitch)



Mayfly orchid (Photo: Tamara Leitch)

Little Wattlebirds, White-throated Treecreeper, Scarlet Robin, Grey Fantail, Grey Shrike-thrush, Eastern Spinebill, Yellow-faced and Brown-headed Honeyeaters, Crimson and Eastern Rosellas, Wood Duck, Pied Currawong, Brown and Buff-rumped Thornbill, Superb Fairy Wren, Magpie, Kookaburra, and Fan-tailed and Pallid Cuckoos.

Anzac Rd whetted the appetite of the botanists in us. This seemed to be the most florally diverse area of the day. A variety of orchids was seen including White Fingers *Caladenia catenata*, Brown Beaks *Lyperanthus suaveolens*, Nodding Greenhood *Pterostylis nutans*, Tall Greenhood *P. melagramma* and the unusual Mayfly Orchid *Acianthus caudatus* looking like fine brown sticks, as well as the Mosquito Orchid *A. pusillus* and only the leaves of *Pyrorchis nigricans*. Other orchids seen over the course of the day were the Gnat Orchid *Cyrtostylis reniformis*, Maroonhood *Pterostylis pedunculata* and Tiny Greenhood *P. parviflora*. Pink Fingers *Caladenia carnea* was dominant at all stops, the Waxlip Orchid *Glossodia major* was seen only at our last location, and the "find of the day", spotted by Tamara on Massey Road, was the Early Caladenia *C. praecox*.



Early Caladenia (Photo: Tamara Leitch)

We stopped at Jimmys Track for lunch and our guests left just afterward, unfortunately having seen no native bees – just some feral honeybees, mosquitoes, spiders and a couple of skinks. Occasional termite mounds were glimpsed through the trees and, as we were departing, flying termites were hatching out. A good day was had by all.

Rhonda Fitch

**A plant list for this excursion is available in Appendix II of this Naturalist*



Caterpillar of the Two-toned Crest-moth *Fisera belidearia* on Jimmys Track (Photo: Tamara Leitch)

REPORT ON BUSINESS MEETING 20.11.2017

Finance

Cash Management Trading Account: $4,910.65 Term Deposit: $17,032.88

Business Arising, Correspondence & General Business

- Summer camp at Mt Buffalo Fri 2 – Tues 6 February 2018. Accommodation at Porepunkah Bridge Caravan Park on the Mt Buffalo Rd. 17 have booked cabins and Jay and Joelle are camping at Lake Catani. Phil and Jay have drafted the excursions program.
- SEANA Autumn camp hosted by FNCV Fri 27 – Sun 29 April 2018. First circular has been received so will send out with monthly activities email.
- Spending of Club funds: Signage at Dawson Rail Trail is falling into disrepair. Ken has contacted Kylie Singleton from Parks Victoria who supports the plan and will see what funding may be available through Parks Vic in addition to our contribution. Dawson Reserve is managed by the Rail Trail committee, which should also be involved. Meredith Fletcher is presently preparing signs about the history of the railway stations along the trail, so there will probably be a sign going up there about Dawson Railway Station.
- Club name tags: Julie Parker has costed various options and Triangle Trophy Centre in Moe will do any number anytime for $6.50 with pin, which seems the best option. A list will be circulated, and Wendy will email members to see who would like a name badge. The badge should include a duck orchid but not the complete logo with the Club's name. The committee would like to see a sample badge before a final decision is made.
- Lapel microphones: Matt Campbell and Alix have researched options and propose a package costing ~$250.
- Club subscriptions for 2018-19: The committee passed a motion 'that the cost of a hard copy be increased by $5 effective from 2018 subscriptions'. The new subscriptions will be Family $45/$35; Single $30/$20; Student/Magazine $15/$5. The justification for this increase is the increase in postage cost (fees currently do not cover the postage cost) and to encourage greater use of the electronic copy. G Bremner/K Harris
- Ken announced that he has accepted a nomination as a committee member on the Grand Strzelecki Track Committee.
- Matt has received a photograph of the LV Field Nats taken in Morwell NP in 1968 from a new member of the Friends of Morwell NP. Matt will organise copies. Any assistance with identifying members in the photos would be much appreciated.
- Digitising plant lists from Bon and Ollie Thomson and LVFNC: Ken Smith is preparing details of all the plant lists for application.

Conservation Matters

- Platypus drowning in yabby nets: David S sent a further letter to the Minister for Agriculture, the Hon Jaala Pulford. No reply has been received.
- VicForests logging proposals at Mirboo North: Plant survey of Samson coupe planned for Wed 22 Nov. Meet opposite Old Shire Hall in Mirboo North by 8:30 am. Nocturnal surveys also planned.
- Replacement of bridge on Traralgon-Tyers Rd: There were 4 objections to the proposed road diversion (involving the removal of 49 Strzelecki Gums) at the Council meeting on 13 November. There was some confusion when the motion was passed 'not to grant a permit' but this was not followed through to 'refuse the permit'. This allows VicRoads to resubmit the application at a future Council meeting.

Summer Members' Night

Various speakers

January's meeting is our annual Summer Members' Night, where club members can present a short talk (~10 mins) on any topic related to natural history. A projector is available for showing Power Point presentations or photos, if required. If you would like to present to the group on this night, please register your interest by emailing David Stickney at david.stickney@westnet.com.au.



Guest speaker for February

Matt Bowler

Matt is the Project Delivery Team Leader at the West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority. He will speak about work that has been done over the past decade by the WGCMA, Landcare and other partners to improve the wetlands and rivers in the Corner Inlet catchment.



Latrobe Valley Naturalist is the official publication of the Latrobe Valley Field Naturalist Club Inc. The Club subscription includes the "Naturalist".

Brief contributions and short articles on any aspect of natural history are invited from members of all clubs. Articles, including those covering Club speakers and excursions, would typically be around one A4 side in length, should not exceed 1,000 words, and may be edited for reasons of space and clarity. Photos should be sent as an attachment and be a maximum of 1 megabyte in size.

Responsibility for the accuracy of information and opinions expressed in this magazine rests with the author of the article.

Contributions should be addressed to:

Ms Tamara Leitch
The Editor
LVFNC Inc.
PO Box 839
TRARALGON VIC 3844

Phone: 0438 372 186

Email: tleitch@wideband.net.au

Deadline for articles to be considered for inclusion in the next issue (March/April): 5 March 2018

Latrobe Valley Field Naturalist Club Incorporation No. A0005323T
ISSN 1030-5084 ABN 86 752 280 972

The Naturalist is generously printed by the office of Russell Northe MLA, Member for Morwell

INDEX TO LATROBE VALLEY NATURALIST 2017 – Nos. 588-593

BIRDS

Birding around Deniliquin & Trip to the Atacama Desert	J Parker	588 Jan-Feb
Russia's Ring of Fire: Kamchatka & the Kuril Islands – David Stickney	P Rayment	589 Mar-Apr
Report on the 2016 Birdlife Australia Bird Challenge Count	A Williams	591 Jul-Aug
Penguins at Sea – Andre Chiaradia	M Rowe	591 Jul-Aug
Boolarra and Budgeree 02.05.17	J Champert	592 Sep-Oct
Woodland Birds for Biodiversity – Dean Ingwersen	J Duncan	593 Nov-Dec

BOTANY

Drouin Significant Tree Register – Peter Ware & Judy Farmer	R Mildenhall	592 Sep-Oct
College Creek 24.06.17	M Rowe	593 Nov-Dec

OTHER WILDLIFE & CONSERVATION

Rakali: The Australian Water Rat – Geoff Williams	J Duncan	588 Jan-Feb
Flora and Fauna of French Island – Martin O'Brien	K Savage	590 May-Jun
Garden Orb-weaving Spider	W Savage	590 May-Jun
Bogs in the High Country – Conor Wilson	D Stickney	592 Sep-Oct
The Ties that Bind: Fungi in Terrestrial Ecosystems – Sapphire McMullan-Fisher	P Ware	593 Nov-Dec

GENERAL EXCURSIONS

Lyrebird Walk 23.07.16	S Green	588 Jan-Feb
Tarra-Bulga National Park 27.08.16	H Culjkovic	588 Jan-Feb
Holey Plains 24.09.16	M Cracknell	588 Jan-Feb
Celia Rosser Gallery & Great Southern Rail Trail	J Parker, G Rowe	588 Jan-Feb
Club spring camp at the Otway Ranges – Aire River, Melba Gully	W McDonald	589 Mar-Apr
Club spring camp at the Otway Ranges – Maits Rest	J Champert, J Duncan	589 Mar-Apr
Club spring camp at the Otway Ranges – Redwoods, Otway Fly, Triplet Falls	W Savage, K Savage	589 Mar-Apr
Club spring camp at the Otway Ranges – Blanket Bay, Ecology Centre	P McDonald	589 Mar-Apr
Uralla Reserve 29.10.16	P McDonald	589 Mar-Apr
Club summer camp at Lakes Entrance – Nyerimilang Heritage Park	W Savage	590 May-Jun
Club summer camp at Lakes Entrance – Lake Tyers State Park	D Stickney	590 May-Jun
Club summer camp at Lakes Entrance – Lonely Bay	B Stevens	591 Jul-Aug
Club summer camp at Lakes Entrance – Colquhoun Regional Park	M Rowe	591 Jul-Aug
Club summer camp at Lakes Entrance – Nowa Nowa Boardwalk	J Duncan, J Champert	591 Jul-Aug
Club summer camp at Lakes Entrance – Mitchell River Silt Jetties	D Stickney	591 Jul-Aug
Phillip Island 25.02.17	G Rowe	592 Sep-Oct
Morwell National Park 29.04.17	W McDonald	592 Sep-Oct
Nyora 27.05.17	W Savage	593 Nov-Dec
Moe-Yallourn Rail Trail 29.07.17	M Cracknell	593 Nov-Dec

MISCELLANEOUS

Vale Mary Austin	P Rayment	588 Jan-Feb
President's report 2016-17	D Stickney	590 May-Jun
Photographic Competition & Exhibition	D Stickney	590 May-Jun
SEANA autumn camp at Sale (co-hosted by LVFNC)	P Rayment	591 Jul-Aug

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I – Plant list for Providence Ponds Flora & Fauna Reserve 26.08.2017 (W. Savage)

Ferns		
Dennstaedtiaceae	*Pteridium esculentum*	Austral Bracken
Monocotyledons		
Asparagaceae	*Lomandra longifolia* subsp. *longifolia*	Spiny-headed Mat-rush
Cyperaceae	*Gahnia radula*	Thatch Saw-sedge
	Lepidosperma concavum	Hill Saw-sedge
Liliaceae	*Dianella revoluta*	Black-anther Flax-lily
Orchidaceae	*Cyrtostylis reniformis*	Gnat Orchid
	Pterostylis concinna	Trim Greenhood
	Pterostylis nutans	Nodding Greenhood
Poaceae	*Imperata cylindrica*	Blady Grass
Dicotyledons		
Apiaceae	*Hydrocotyle laxiflora*	Stinking Pennywort
Asteraceae	*Coronidium scorpioides*	Curling Everlasting
	*Hypochoeris radicata**	Cat's-ear
	Olearia lirata	Snow Daisy-bush
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak
Chenopodiaceae	*Einadia* sp.	Saltbush
Convolvulaceae	*Dichondra repens*	Kidney-weed
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia fasciculata* var. *prostrata*	Bundled Guinea-flower
	Hibbertia virgata	Twiggy Guinea-flower
Ericaceae	*Acrotriche serrulata*	Honey Pots
	Astroloma humifusum	Cranberry Heath
	Brachyloma daphnoides	Daphne Heath
	Epacris impressa	Common Heath
	Leucopogon ericoides	Pink Beard-heath
	Styphelia adscendens	Golden Heath
Euphorbiaceae	*Phyllanthus hirtellus*	Thyme Spurge
Fabaceae	*Acacia brownii*	Golden Prickly Wattle
	Acacia dealbata	Silver Wattle
	Acacia implexa	Lightwood
	Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle
	Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood
	Acacia oxycedrus	Spike Wattle
	Bossiaea cinerea	Showy Bossiaea
	Bossiaea prostrata	Creeping Bossiaea
	Glycine clandestina	Twining Glycine

	Hardenbergia violacea	Purple Coral-pea
*Introduced species	*Indigofera australis*	Austral Indigo
	Kennedia prostrata	Running Postman
Gentianaceae	*Centaurium erythraea**	Common Centaury
Loranthaceae	*Amyema pendula*	Drooping Mistletoe
Myrtaceae	*Callistemon citrinus*	Crimson Bottlebrush
	Eucalyptus bridgesiana	Apple Box
	Eucalyptus consideniana	Yertchuk
	Eucalyptus globoidea	White Stringybark
	Eucalyptus melliodora	Yellow Box
	Eucalyptus polyanthemos	Red Box
	Eucalyptus tereticornis subsp. mediana	Gippsland Red Gum
	Kunzea ericoides subsp. agg.	Burgan
	Leptospermum continentale	Prickly Tea-tree
	Leptospermum myrsinoides	Silky Tea-tree
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis perennans*	Grassland Wood-sorrel
Pittosporaceae	*Bursaria spinosa* var. *spinosa*	Sweet Bursaria
Proteaceae	*Banksia marginata*	Silver Banksia
	Banksia serrata	Saw Banksia
Rubiaceae	*Opercularia varia*	Variable Stinkweed
Rutaceae	*Correa reflexa* var. *speciosa*	Common Correa
Santalaceae	*Exocarpos cupressiformis*	Cherry Ballart
Scrophulariaceae	*Veronica calycina*	Hairy Speedwell
Stackhousiaceae	*Stackhousia monogyna*	Creamy Candles
Violaceae	*Melicytus dentatus*	Tree Violet
	Viola hederacea	Ivy-leaf Violet

APPENDIX II – Plant list for Mullungdung Flora & Fauna Reserve & Mullungdung State Forest 23.09.2017 (W. Savage)

Ferns		
Dennstaedtiaceae	*Pteridium esculentum*	Austral Bracken
Lindsaeaceae	*Lindsaea linearis*	Screw Fern
Monocotyledons		
Asparagaceae	*Lomandra filiformis* subsp. *coriacea*	Wattle Mat-rush
Asparagaceae	*Lomandra longifolia* subsp. *longifolia*	Spiny-headed Mat-rush
Asphodelaceae	*Xanthorrhoea minor*	Small Grass-tree
Cyperaceae	*Gahnia radula*	Thatch Saw-sedge
Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma laterale*	Variable Sword-sedge
Liliaceae	*Burchardia umbellata*	Milkmaids
Liliaceae	*Dianella revoluta*	Black-anther Flax-lily
Orchidaceae	*Acianthus caudatus*	Mayfly Orchid
Orchidaceae	*Acianthus pusillus*	Mosquito Orchid
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia carnea*	Pink Fingers
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia catenata*	White Caladenia
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia praecox*	Early Caladenia
Orchidaceae	*Cyrtostylis reniformis*	Gnat Orchid
Orchidaceae	*Glossodia major*	Waxlip Orchid
Orchidaceae	*Lyperanthus suaveolens*	Brown Beaks
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis melagramma*	Tall Greenhood
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis nutans*	Nodding Greenhood
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis parviflora*	Tiny Greenhood
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis pedunculata*	Maroonhood
Orchidaceae	*Pyrorchis nigricans*	Red Beak Orchid
Dicotyledons		
Apiaceae	*Xanthosia dissecta*	Cut-leaf Xanthosia
Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle hirta*	Hairy Pennywort
Asteraceae	*Cassinia longifolia*	Shiny Cassinia
Asteraceae	*Coronidium scorpioides*	Curling Everlasting
Asteraceae	*Cotula australis*	Common Cotula
Asteraceae	*Euchiton* sp.	Cudweed
Asteraceae	*Hypochoeris radicata**	Cat's-ear
Asteraceae	*Lagenophora stipitata*	Common Lagenifera
Asteraceae	*Leptorhynchos nitidulus*	Shiny Buttons
Asteraceae	*Olearia lirata*	Snowy Daisy-bush
Asteraceae	*Olearia phlogopappa*	Dusty Daisy-bush
Asteraceae	*Solenogyne gunnii*	Solenogyne
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak
Celastraceae	*Stackhousia monogyna*	Creamy Candles

Clusiaceae	*Hypericum gramineum*	Little St. John's Wort
Convolvulaceae	*Dichondra repens*	Kidney-weed
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia aspera*	Rough Guinea-flower
Droseraceae	*Drosera auriculata*	Tall Sundew
Ericaceae	*Acrotriche serrulata*	Honey Pots
Ericaceae	*Astroloma humifusum*	Cranberry Heath
Euphorbiaceae	*Phyllanthus hirtellus*	Thyme Spurge
Fabaceae	*Acacia genistifolia*	Spreading Wattle
Fabaceae	*Acacia mearnsii*	Black Wattle
Fabaceae	*Acacia myrtifolia*	Myrtle Wattle
Fabaceae	*Acacia oxycedrus*	Spike Wattle
Fabaceae	*Acacia paradoxa*	Hedge Wattle
Fabaceae	*Acacia verniciflua*	Varnish Wattle
Fabaceae	*Acacia verticillata*	Prickly Moses
Fabaceae	*Bossiaea prostrata*	Creeping Bossiaea
Fabaceae	*Glycine clandestina*	Twining Glycine
Fabaceae	*Hardenbergia violacea*	Purple Coral-pea
Fabaceae	*Hovea heterophylla*	Erect Hovea
Fabaceae	*Kennedia prostrata*	Running Postman
Fabaceae	*Platylobium montanum*	Handsome Flat-pea
Gentianaceae	*Centaurium tenuiflorum**	Branched Centaury
Lamiaceae	*Ajuga australis*	Austral Bugle
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus baxteri*	Brown Stringybark
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus cephalocarpa*	Silver Stringybark
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus cypellocarpa*	Mountain Grey Gum
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus obliqua*	Messmate
Myrtaceae	*Kunzea ericoides* subsp. agg.	Burgan
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca ericifolia*	Swamp Paperbark
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis corniculata**	Yellow Wood-sorrel
Phyllanthaceae	*Poranthera microphylla*	Small Poranthera
Pittosporaceae	*Bursaria spinosa*	Sweet Bursaria
Plantaginaceae	*Plantago debilis*	Shade Plantain
Polygalaceae	*Comesperma volubile*	Love Creeper
Proteaceae	*Banksia marginata*	Silver Banksia
Proteaceae	*Banksia serrata*	Saw Banksia
Proteaceae	*Lomatia ilicifolia*	Holly Lomatia
Rubiaceae	*Opercularia varia*	Variable Stinkweed
Rutaceae	*Boronia anemonifolia*	Sticky Boronia
Rutaceae	*Correa reflexa* var. *speciosa*	Common Correa
Santalaceae	*Exocarpos cupressiformis*	Cherry Ballart
Scrophulariaceae	*Veronica calycina*	Hairy Speedwell
Thymeliaceae	*Pimelea humilis*	Common Rice-flower
Violaceae	*Viola hederacea*	Ivy-leaf Violet

*Introduced species